The Washington Times

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THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

EMBALMED FISH THIS TIME It was embalmed beef in Spanish war times, and the scandal that re-

sulted from feeding it to soldiers might reasonably have been serious enough to justify assumption that there would be no more formaldehyde sauces with the soldiers' entree

But not so. Comes now the news from El Paso that canned salmon served as a special delicacy to a company of Massachusetts infantry sent forty of the men to the hospital, and interfered seriously with their work.

able to provide safe food for the and from the very beginning of the troops. It hasn't been a question of getting it to them; merely a question. whether common sense and common honesty shall insure that decent, usable food shall be bought. That's scandals of eighteen years ago, the results will be a lot more serious even than they were then.

SCHOOL BOARD BATTLE ON!

The battle is on in the Board of Education, and right merrily may it

In the contest for a president, in the matter of the superintendent's recommendations for text books, and in the question of using school playgrounds for municipal playground work, issues were sharply drawn and the more conservative element was found lined up against the incoming and more radical group.

Strangely enough, the "old guard' clung to an erstwhile insurgent, Ernest H. Daniel, in its effort to elect one who had served as president of the board. But with the aid of that other arch-insurgent, Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, the Rev. Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., was chosen to head the

If there continues to be a division on important issues, carried on in good spirit, the schools will be the gainer. There is no particular virthe board's "hanging together," as has been the custom in the past few years, and out of sharp differences of opinion is likely to come more progress than from the rather somnolent procedure into which the board had fallen.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

Is it possible that the heroic crew without warning? It is so reported from Baltimore, but admirers of that splendid submarine heroism that has been displayed in such noble instances as the Lusitania murder and the Sussex attempt at murder, and will be loath to believe it.

For a couple of years now we have been hearing from German sources that British cowardice was systematically putting neutrals on merchantmen so that it might be impossible for the Germans to destroy them on sight. It has been charged that Americans were paid to take passage on British boats in order to give this protection.

Is the German submarine service. now established in the eyes of all the world as the most heroic and uncompromising organization of murder in the world, going to abandon all its splendid ideals? Shall it descend to the level of British pusillanimity at the very first opportunity? No admirer of von Tirpitz will believe it until it shall actually have happened.

THE FIGHT FOR THE AIR

There has been no time since the war's beginning when domination of than earned, impresses the average the air was so obviously important as American as a pretty logical victim. now. French and British on one side, Germans on the other, are desperately battling for supremacy, because is apt to be a feeling akin to conthe privilege of freely observing the, tempt for the expatriate. They enemy's movements while he cannot rather enjoy plucking him there; and observe your own, is of prime importance in the sort of strategical movements now in progress.

The reports from French and Gerinsisted that they were gaining a dis- sorry time of it. tinct superiority; that their planes fly freely over the German lines and ing it up, taxationwise, to the really make observations, while the Ger- rich-American sort of rich, you mans are more effectively kept from this sort of observation than ever aristocracy are being soaked for as before. On the other hand, the Ger- much as one-half their incomes. Now, mans are just as positive that they hold the advantage.

Whichever side is telling the truth, it is plain that whoever enjoys the privilege of seeing enemy movements and concentrations, while keeping the ing to be in the very deuce of a German extremists. There will be real purpose of the present desperate he is the worse off he will be. If in fact that the he is just moderally and he is the worse off he will be. If

mass a great force for an utterly un- takes away only one-third of his inexpected drive, strongly suggests that they have gained the upper

THE NICKEL PROBLEM OF GER-MANY

The submarine marchantman now lying at Baltimore wants to carry of nickel; and she probably will not get that privilege, for an interesting set of reasons.

Nickel is almost entirely produced in the Cobalt region of Canada, and in the islands of New Caledonia, in the south seas, which are French possessions. It is the only known metal which, as an alloy of steel, will produce that toughness necessary in veapons or machinery parts that must withstand very high pressure, explosions, etc. About all the steel manufactured nowadays, save only structural steel, is alloyed with nickel.

The Germans need nickel in making cannon, parts of engines, and the At least the authorities should be like. They have no domestic supply, war wiseacres have said that the lack of nickel would be one of the first serious economic weaknesses developed in the central empires.

A small amount of nickel is recovabout the least they could do, and if ered by American copper miners as there is a repetition of the army food a byproduct of copper; but it is unimportant.

Highly important, on the other hand, is the fact that Americans own the nickel mines in Canada, and that, after reducing the ores to matte-the sulphate of nickel-they ship this matte to this country to be refined. These same interests are allied with the French owners of the New Caledonia mines, from which it has been customary to send the ores to Belgium for that process which makes the matte; then the matte is shipped to the United States for the last refinement. This way-station business, via Belgium, was necessary because our tariff imposes duties on nickel ores, but not on

When war started, the British, Canadian, and French authorities took immediate steps to prevent nickel getting to Germany. The American refiners were required to give most absolute guarantees that, if their supplies of matte were to continue moving from Canada, they would not sell an ounce of nickel so that it could possibly get to Ger-

Nickel, despite that it is well-nigh precious metal in such a time as the present, is the one metal that has not risen in price since the war start-

ed. This is because of its odd status. The International Nickel Company dominates the business, and is an American corporation. But the supplies all come from French and Canadian territory; so the American concern, lest it might get into the bad that brought the Deutschland to this graces of those countries, has been the common law rights of the injured country is going to take on a couple careful to keep prices within moder- person. The fact that the employes of American citizens as passengers ation. Nickel is now worth from 45 wanted it, and that public opinion is for the return trip, in order to ren- to 50 cents a pound, and is comder the vessel immune from attack monly understood to have been sold to the allied governments at prices much less than this.

It will be a nice question, whether the Deutschland can get her nickel cargo aboard. Seemingly the metal this year, but he isn't entitled to has been bought up by German achievement of official falsehoods agents, despite the stringent efforts to keep them from getting it; and now the diplomatic agencies are protesting against its shipment. The allier could easily enough deprive this country of nickel, if they found it necessary in order to prevent its

transportation to Germany. So serious is the need for nickel in Germany, that recently all coins in which nickel is used as a toughening alloy have been called in and iron ones substituted for them. The nickel alloy is being extracted from the old coins to use in steel making.

THE TAX ON EXPATRIATES

Casting about for folks with the fewest possible friends, who would make good pickings for the tax collector, the expatriated American millionaires naturally looked good. The man with an American fortune that he is spending abroad, particularly a fortune that he inherited rather Commonly, he doesn't have many friends on the other side, where there if now, as Senator Kenyon has proposed, this country shall impose a special levy against his income de- von Tirpitz in an effort to defy rived from America, to equal whatman sources widely vary as to losses ever tax may be imposed on the far of the respective sides in the air edge of the pond, it appears that the struggles. The allies have recently poor rich man is going to have a

In England they are fairly whoopknow. Some of the American-born if the United States reaches for the other half, it requires no distinguished mathematical genius to pipe the conclusion that a thoroughly, soddenly, besottedly rich man is go-

French, on the Somme, were able to into the British lists at a rate that

come, then he would have to pay only an equal share here; and one-third would still be left to buy meal tickets, titles of nobility, and the like. But if he is so morbidly, disreputably, and outrageously rich that he gets into that restricted class from which they lift 50 per cent in England, then automatically he would be ome a cargo in considerable part in the like class here; just 100 per cent of his income would go to the tax grinders. Even a multi-millionaire would have to figure mighty fine to discover what he would have left to live on, after subtracting 100 per ent from his income.

M'GILLICUDDY BILL PASSES

By a vote of 286 to 2, the McGilli-

pretense was dropped and men voted for, it because they didn't dare do

tee-on Education and Labor-almost unanimously in favor of it. But the chairman of that committee is Hoke Smith of Georgia. He is the same gentleman who wanted to fight England because the price of cotton was low; he was still declaring war from time to time until the price of cotton climbed up to normal and submerged his protests.

Senator Smith said the only fault with the McGillicuddy bill is that it isn't "sufficiently liberal" to the man injured without negligence. There is always some such excuse. Senator Smith has always opposed the legislation for a Federal system of compensation for railway employes in interstate commerce; in that case, on the ground that it would take away overwhelmingly in favor of it, was unimportant; common law rights constituted good enough excuse for being against it.

Senator Smith may be able to prevent passage of the McGillicuddy bill make people believe he is killing it because he wants a more liberal measure. That sort of excuses don't go down so easily as they once did.

DESPERATION IN GERMANY

There is report from Berlin that the movement to oust Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is gaining ground. He has been too conciliatory toward the United States to satisfy the German extremists of the von Tirpitz school.

It is easy to understand the sentiments of the von Tirpitzes, who depended on the utter shattering of all sea law to win the naval war. They wanted free privilege to sail up and down and under the seas on missions of unrestrained murder; and the decenter public opinion of Germany would not permit it. The Kaiser especially was firm in standing by the chancellor.

That former Chancellor Prince von Buelow is taking a leading part in organizing the campaign for the resumption of unrestrained submarine operations, is hard to believe. He has been a statesman of moderation and reason. The bitterness of partisan her late residence, Clarendon, Va., today controversy might cause him to enlist against the moderates; but his many admirers in this country will be slow to believe him supporting America and the respect of all civili-

Yet it is perfectly possible that before accepting defeat as inevitable, Germany might undertake such a desperate resolve. Desperation, if it ever comes to the country that raped Belgium and massacred Serbia, will be a state of mind that modern times have not often seen manifested on a national scale. The things that the German extremists expect to gain by such a warfare on all shipping

would, of course, not follow. The closing period of the war, on which seemingly it has entered, will doubtless bring many difficult and critical incidents, due to the exasperation and disappointment of the need for the calmest counsels, and

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers) Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only: must not exceed 70s words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times Mail Bag does not mean the isoforsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Complains That Dead Animals Are Not Cared for Promptly. to the Editor of THE TIMES:

We read yesterday that 10,000 people had been called out in New York city to assist in fighting unsanitary condi-tions there. I wonder how many who read that in last night's Times realize that there are some very unsanitary conditions in the beautiful city of enddy bill for compensation of Fed- Washington! How many know that dead eral employes for injuries received in animals, ranging in size from goodservice, passed the House last even- sized dogs to nens, rats and service, passed the House last even- allowed to remain in the streets and ing. It was a result assured for alleys until passing vehicles cut them many months, provided only that the measure could get to a vote.

That there should ever have been serious uncertainty about the passage of this bill is one of the things that show how little merits have to do with legislative accomplishment. It took over twenty years to pass a pure-food act, and in all that time there was hardly an honest, sincere, straightforward argument advanced against it. Gentlemen pretended to fear that it would be unconstitutional or something else, but they were really against it because certain food-manufacturing interests that ought to be put under the restrictions of such a law didn't want it passed. When, after a score of years, the thing came to a show-down that could no longer be dodged, practically everybody voted for the bill. Constitutional qualms and bogue pretenses were forgotten in the face of the Record.

It has been much the same with the McGillicuddy bill and most other same legislation in the interest of the face of the Record.

That there should ever have been in the street until their identity because reaches them up? Sounds too much to enleve, and the streat cleaning values of an intention. My attention was actually exists, and is not confined to a particular section. My attention, was it is trawn to this matter last summer when I undertook to get a dead cat removed from the streat in room of my windows. It was in the hottest weather twent it was three days defore I shall Jug as shall passed in the street of two stores where provisions were sold; but it was three days defore I shall Jug as an in the hottest weather the continuous when the street of two stores where provisions were sold; but it was three days defore I shall Jug as an in the hottest weather the continuous when the street of two stores where provisions were sold; but it was three days defore I shall Jug as an in the hottest weather the continuous when the street as the muster lost aummer when I undertook to get a dead cat removed from the street in room of my windows. It was in the hottest weather the f many months, provided only that the up, and the fragments are rolled about in the streets until (their identity because wathers pretense was dropped and men voted for, it because they didn't dare do therwise.

This McGillicuddy bill goes now to be Senate, where there is a committee—on Education and Labor—almost unanimously in favor of it. But the chairman of that committee is Hoke Smith of Georgia. He is the same gentleman who wanted to ght England because the price of the street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, the distances as this? Is it unfair to expect the Street Cleaning Department, and the Police Department to co-operate in this matter so that if any member of either department see or is told of a dead animal in any street or elsewhere, or of any other menace to beath or safety he shall immediately report it to the proper official. Why appoint snyone especially to dispose of dead animals, and leave upon the public the burden of hunting him up, leading him to his duty, and showing him where it lies?

A SUBSCRIBER.

CAPITAL RESIDENTS

Hours and Places of Service Ar

Funeral serevices for Gerson ohen, who died yesterday, are to eld at his late residence, street southwest, at 2 o'clock tomorrow

Leonard D'Sale: The funeral of Leonard D Saie, Who died Tuesday, is to be held from his late residence, 142 W street northwest, temorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Minnie C. Fischer. Pischer, who died Tuesday, are to re held at 3 o'clock tomorrow from her late residence, 1714 Second street north-

Sergt. Maj. George R. Garnett. The funeral of Sergt, Maj. George R. Garnett, Tenth Cavalry, who died luesday, is to be held from the Metropolitar Saptist Church, at 1:39 Saturday. Interment is to be at Arlington.

William Morris Isaac.

Funeral services for William Morris Isaac aged ten, who died yesterday, are to be held at the residence of his par-ents, 7835 Georgia avenue northwest, at 10:30 tomorrow morning. Interment will

Miss Letitia Virginia Lee. The funeral of Miss Letitla Virginia Lee, who died Tuesday, is to be held from Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, at

Harry E. Marsh.

Funeral services for Harry E. Marsh, who died Monday, were held from his late residence, 608 H street northeast, this morning. Requiem high mass was sung for him at Holy Name Church.

Charles D. Murray. The funeral of Charles D. Murray, who died Tuesday, is to be held from his late residence, 1008 K street northeast,

Mrs. Ora Lee Phelps.

Henry W. Schulz. You may not have known it, but the cost of living went down last year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, announces that fact after the study of retail prices or twenty-nine food articles for last year and for 1914. The fureau concludes prices were 1 per cent less in 1915 than the preceding year.

This is the first time since 1911 that a halt has been called on that grim old hit has been called on that grim old hill Cost of Living bugaboo. In that year prices took a slightly downward trend, 'Previous to that they had been increasing since 1907. And after 1911 they went up until 1914 when they not only went up until 1914 when they not only went up until 1914 when they not only went by the control of the ward and flour that flour prices have advanced even more than the beginning of the war, but soon fell again, since which they have behaved normally." Funeral services for Henry W. Schulz, who died Tuesday, are to be held at his late residence in Prince George's county, Md., at 10:30 tomorrow.

Sarah E. Taylor. The funeral of Sarah E. Taylor, who died Tuesday, is to be held from the Florida Avenue Baptist Church at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

Why Sparrows Quit Town LANCASTER, Ga., July 13.-Noticing he scarcity of English sparrows, and knowing Major Jim Burnside to be a

High Cost of Living Sugasso. It that year prices took a slightly downward trend. Previous to that they had been increasing since 1907. And after 1911 they went up until 1914 when they not only went, but shot, soared, jumped, and leaped skyward, especially after the outbreak of the war.

The Bureau of Labor is not inclined to place much faith in the theory that

vegetable life, a friend asked him the cause.

He says that oiling the streets is the direct cause, the sparrows getting oil on their feet, and then on their legs, will not allow the eggs to hatch. He also says many sparrows leave town for the country as soon as the oil is spread, in order to get their dust baths.

Penny Rolls Doomed.

LONDON, July 13.—The famous Brittish penny roil and tart are doomed. In the interest of good white bread and war economy the Amaigamated Union of Operative Bakers has decided to abandon gastronomic furbelows despite the fact that tarts and penny roils have become a national institution.

Went up until By whet, so ared, jumped, and leaped skyward, especially after the outbreak of the war.

The Bureau of Labor is not inclined to place much faith in the theory that all high prices are caused by the war. It says:

"A study of the retail price statistics with the exception of sugar, flour, and perhaps cornmeal, the prices of the principle articles of food since October, 1914, have been mainly governed by local and seasonal conditions, and not by the extending to sugar and meat the report states:

"Referring to sugar and meat the report states:

"The price of sugar shot up 52 per cent from July 15 to August 15, 1914.

How War Has Purged WENT TO HIS DEATH Russia ot Her Olden Sloth and Lethargy Man-Eater's Victim Scoffed at

Rich and Poor, City Men and Farmers, Together With The Villages, Are United in Russia Today in "The Citizens' Central Committee," Giving Services for Army.

This, the fourth of the seven articles by William Philip Simms, United Press correspondent at Petrograd, on the marvelous development of the Russian common people under war conditions, fells what the Citizens' Committee is and how it mobilizes the resources of the common

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PETROGRAD, June 15 (By mail).—City men and farmers, the landed gentry and villages are today a solid block in Russia, and, under the name of "The Central Committee," are working might and main to support the army and the country generally.

The organization composed of landed gentry, peasants, and village property owners is called the All-Russian Zemstvo Union.

But the towns and cities of Russia have also organized themselves into a volunteer, salaryless citizens' group to assist the government wage war, their name being All-Russian Municipality Union. And it is this group which, with the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, completes the Central Committee.

The Central Committee, whose members serve absolutely without pay, sits Sundays and weekdays in Petrograd, acting as a co-ordinating body, centralizing the work of the citizens of the whole empire.

So far as I can find out, this committee and these two great All-Russian Unions combined in it, have no counterpart anywhere in Europe or in the world.

Europe or in the world.

In France the people are heart and soul with the government in their determination to fight the war to victory, cost what it may. In that country all sorts of organizations abound, providing hospitals, ambulances, refugee homes, feeding stations, and the like. There is no end to their labors. But the government feeds, clothes and equips its army through commissions, who deal with industrial corporations

victim in Fisher, for he set out for the shore, shore, swimming lustily, althought, as he told surgeons, he felt the teeth of the fish sinking into his flesh and grinding against the bones. He swam in for the shore, his head scarcely above the water and his strokes becoming more feeble every month. Just as he was about to give up the struggle, when he was not more than a dozen feet from the landing place the shark released its hold, taking a great piece of Fisher's leg away with him. principally, if not entirely.

INDUSTRY MOBILIZED IN ENGLAND.

In England it is the same. Lloyd-reelyes unique-as is the co-operative George, upon assuming the post of movement of Russia with its nearly a minister of munitions, chose as his hundred fullion adherents scattered battle-cry the mobilization of industry, from the Paltic across the frozen stepper which meant that the industrial plants of Siberia to the Pacific, from the White of the land should be organized to Sea to the Black. produce munitions and other needfuls

In Russia the difference is vast, Russia is an agricultural nation. ranged by Bereaved Families.

John J. Anderson.

Funeral services for John J. Anderson infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Anderson, who died Tuesday, were need at the residence of his parents, 484 N street southwest, today. Interment was at Aeixandria.

William Raymond Appich, jr.

The funeral of William Raymond Appich, jr.

Gerson M. Cohen.

Funeral services for tierson M.

Gerson M. Cohen.

Funeral services for tierson M.

Manufacturing corporations are few compared to England's vast enterprises, or to those of France or Germany. Russia is 80 per cent peasant.

So the peasants got together with landowners and villagers, forming the townspeople and city dwellers got together in the All-Russian Municipality Union, the two gating together in a central committee—a volunteer citizen organization, not of manufacturers, not of commercial kings, but of rich people, poor people, gentry and peasants—offering their services gratis to the land.

There is, however, in Russia, an organization resembling Lloyd-George's mustering of English industry. It is called the war industry committee and is of considerable importance.

Manufacturing corporations are few compared to England's vast enterprises, or to those of France or Germany. Russia is 80 per cent peasants.

So the peasants got together with landowners and villagers, forming the townspeople and city dwellers got together in a central committee—a volunteer citizen organization, not of commercial kings, but of rich people, poor people, gentry and industry of English industry. It is called the war industry committee and is of considerable importance. Manufacturing corporations are few

Manufacturers Organize.

industrial group in Russia, Manufacturers worked separately, every man for himself. But with the coming of the Duma, the Russian Congress, they felt the need of an organization which would look out for their joint interests in possible legislation to come. Also a new com-mercial treaty with Germany was to be negotiated in 1914 and here again. Eussian industry wished to make itself

So about 1910 a "Congress of Repre-

Reduction of 1 Per Cent in Prices of 29 Food Arti-

cles Reported by Bureau of Labor

Statistics Since 1914.

The city of Moscow began the mu-nicipality union after the big Russian retreat. Mayor Chelnokov, the tremen-dously alive head of the municipal council of Russia's second capital, is-sued invitations to the other cities and large towns of the empire to join in a city dwellers' organization similar to the Zemstvos, or rural one, and they all responded. The city of Moscow began the mu

all responded.

Like the Zemstve, the municipality union; said to the Russian government:

"Here we are; use us!"

It was soon seen that as the two unions were doing practically the same work, much overlapping might be obviated and more effective work accomplished if a merger could be effected.

So the central committee of the All-Russian Zemstvo and Municipal Unions was formed about the first of July, 1915. The committee's work has been phenomenal. It has supplied the army, at the army's request, with munitions, the army's request, with munitions, munition boxes, daggers, spades, bags, hatchets, snippets to cut barbed-wire, stoves, axels, wearing apparel, barbed wire, hospital supplies, baths, and scores

of other things. Work Without Profit.

in England and France and Russia the War industry organizations work for profit as well es for patriotic motives, in Russia the most important organizations by far are the purely citizen ones and these work without profit to them-

They demand but one thing and that excuses by soying this or that is not their kind of work heard.
So about 1910 a "Congress of Representatives of Trade and Commerce" metand organized themselves into what corresponds to American merchants' and manufacturers' associations, the object of which was to look out for the mutual interests of its members.

Last year this group of men, taking the tip from Lloyd-George in England, and seeing the necessity of giving aid to the army, particularly as regards munitions and kindred military needs, formed the war industry committee. This body of men today is giving great help to the Russian government.

This is the organization similar to those in England and France. But the Zemstvo and municipality unions, with their central committee, are in them.

Cost of Living Gotton Cost.

Living Gotton Cost.

It is to serve. Nor do they ever offer excuses by saying this or that is not work of one occasion that is not excuses by saying this or that is not her kended of work. On one occasion they lead to fix which was to look out for the mutual interests of its members.

Last year this group of men, taking they dug. On another they mobilized civilians to build military bridges.

If the army commissary asked the commissary asked the commissary of this year it put in a decommittee for supplies, the commissary in this year it put in a decommittee for supplies, the commissary of this year it put in a decommittee of clothing and for 24:00,000 articles of clothing and the administry of this year it put in a decommittee of the commissary and the commissary asked the commissary of this year it put in a decommittee of the commissary and the commissary asked the commissary ask is to serve. Ner do they ever offer

Idea That Monster Would Invade Inland Creek. '

Sharks' Activities in Last Two Weeks

Recent instances in which sharks have attacked persons at resorts near New York:

July 1-tharies Enting Vansant of Philadelphia, attached by a smark while swimming in the surf at Beach Haven, N. J., and died soon after being taken to shore.

July 6-Charles Bruder's legs bitten off and his side torn by a shark at Spring Lake, N. J.; died before neip could reach him.

July 19-A shark chased a cance in which Esterbrook Carter, nephew of Republican nominee Charles &. Hughes, was paddling at Bridgehampton, L. I.

July 19-Four large sharks believed

to be of the man-eating variety were

reported seen off Asbury Park, N. J.

(Continued from First Page.) benks of the creek were lined with men and women, anxious, but powerless to entered the water and struck out for the spot where Stillwell was fast seen.

In the Man-eater's Jaws. But the "tiger of the sea" had no easy

him.

A dozen men dragged the would-be rescuer to land and hastily making a tourniquet above the wound, rushed him to the railroad station, where he was placed abroad an express train Long Branch. He died an hour a admission to the institution.

The Third Victim a Boy. Meanwhile Dunn, who was in the water when Fisher was pulled out, was making for shore when another thrill of horror ran through the crowd that lined

making for shore when another thrill of horror ran through the crowd that lined the bank, for a warning scream from him apprised them that he, too, was attacked by the shark. Again they saw a human head disappear beneath the water and again they waited anxiously for tense moments until the lad reappeared.

He had been bitten and a great portion of the flesh of his leg had been awallowed by the shark, but he was free of its grasp and just at the moment when fishermen were debating the fearful proposition of entering the water to rescue him or leave him to drown a motorboat, driven by Jacob R. Lefferts, a Matawan lawyer, swung around a turn in the creek. Lefferts grabbed the boy and dragged him into the boat. While lying in his cot in the hospital last night Dunn told surgeons that he could feel his right leg going down the shark's throat. He refused to give his New York address, saying that he did not want his mother to learn of his injuries, as the knowledge might worry her. The surgeons have little hope of his recovery.

New York Gets Panie

Even New York got the shark panic today. At Coney Island, Brighton, Rockaway, and other seashore points knowledge that the man-eater had added new victims to his list resulted added new victims to his list resulted in institution of special motor-boat patrols, steel nets—and very few bathers. In New York city itself the news stopped many bathing parties from piers in the lower part of the city. Hundreds of men, armed with rifles, pistols, dynamite and all sorts of harpeons hunted ceaselessly along the poons hunted ceaselessly along the Jersey shore today for the shark. Mat-

Cost of Living Going Down—Figures Say So WHAT'S GOIN'S ON IN WASHING ON TODAY

Meeting Time and Place of Social and Fraternal Organizations.

Today.

ecture, Bishop M. C. Harris, auditorium, Woodward & Lothrop's, 4:30 p. m. Benefit lecture, Miss Lucillo Wetherell, New Woodward & Louis Wetherell, New Wilard, 8 p. m.
Concert, United States Marine Band, Washington Circle, 7:30 p. m.
Excussion, Listrict of Columbia Odd Fellows, Chesapeake Beach, all day.
Opening session, citizenship convention, James Ormond Wilson Normal School, morphis.

morning.

Masonic—George C. Whiting, No. 22.

Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 10: Salem, No. 22: Excelsior, No. 17: Covenant, No. 13.

Knights of Pythias—Harmony, No. 31.

Modern Woodmen of America—Taibot Camp.

-"Twilight Sleep," 2, 2:30, 7:30, 9 p. m. Keith's-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m Accum—Stock burlesque, 2:10 and of lien Echo—Open-air amusements, and free movies.

They Chase Lake—Dancing, ireat Falls, Va.—Free concerts,

popular amusements. Garden-Continuous metion pictures, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. trand-Continuous motion pictures, 10 a.

Tomorrow.

Excursion, Night Watchmen's Association, Chesapeake Beach, all day.
"Washington Day." Elks Convention in Baltimere, all day.
Concerts: Engineer Band, Garfield Park, 1:30 p. m.; U. S. Soldlers' Home Band, bandstand, 6:38 p. m.
Masonic—Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch Masonic—Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons. aona.

odd Fellows—Phoenix, No. 28; Central, No.

1: Martha Washington, No. 3: Dec.

No. 4, Rebekaha.

Knights of Pythias—Syracusians, No. 19;
Rathbone-Superior, No. 29; Rathbone
Temple, No. 8, Pythian Sisters.

Sons of Jonadab—Ploneer Council, No. 1,

Declines Invitation. Pressure of business caused President Wilson today to decline an invitation to address the reunion of Confederate veterans of the Shenandoah valley at Fisher's Hill, va., August 5.

Bible Class Continues.

The W. H. Proctor Men's Bible Class of Hamline Church, Ninth and P street.

northwest, is continuing its meetings Sunday morning at 9:30, in spite of the warm weather. Members of classes that have suspended sessions during the sum-mer months are invited to these meet-